THE TRIAL.

The Testimon, Taken for the Prisoners Yesternay.

A Plea of Insanity Entered for Payne, the Man who Assaulted Secretary Seward.

Medical Testimony on the Question of His Insanity.

ANNA SURRATT IN COURT.

THE EVIDENCE ON FRIDAY.

After the reading of the record the examination of the

Ewisa—The substance of the testimony of this was as follows:—Witness knew the prisoner angler), having boarded at the house at which he prisoner boarded for five or six months. After the

By Mr. Ewing—Q. State how long you have been in fashington, and what has been your occupation here.

baye not lived permanently in Washington only is the last Monday of December—one year ago—at the time I came to Washington for Mr. Ford; I was loyed at that gentleman's theatre to take charge of house, to see to the front of the house and purchase ything that was to be purchased for the house; any iris to the house were done by my orders; that was to be purchased for the house; any iris to the house were done by my orders; that was to the house were done by my orders; that was to the following the state whether you know anything as to any of the softhe private boxes being broken, and, if so, what know. A. I think it was during Mrs. Bowers' enment in March, about the 7th, when, being one day nner, Mr. Merrick, of the National Hotel, asked me esserve some seats for him that evening, three, I k, in the orthestra; I told him I would do so; Mr. Merhad not arrived by the end of the first act, and, as customary for all reserved seats not occupied at the of the first act, to be taken by other persons wanting t, those seats were taken; shortly after that Mr. ick, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Martin and sevendles, came, and I was informed of their arrival and d what I had done with the seats reserved for them; in to see about them, and found that the usher had I them; I then took them up statrs to box No. 6, the was locked and could not be entered; I then sed to boxes Nos. 7 and 8—generally termed the litent's box—which were also locked. I endeavored roe it open by applying my shoulder to the door, but, ag in that, I used my foot and succeeded in kicking en.

him that morning; he got a letter from the office that morning; he generally came there every morning; his letters were directed to Mr. Ford's box in the Post Office, and were brought to the theatre every morning.

Q. Did Booth get more than one letter that morning?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. State if you know any reason why the rocking chair in which the President is said to have sat that night should have been in the position in which it was far the position in which it was far was a fine placed it myself on two other occasions when the President occupied that box, and the reason was that if placed in any other position the rockers would be in the way; the removal of the partition left a triangular corner to the left of the balustrade of the box, and the rockers w nt into this corner and were out of the way; that was the only reason why I put it there.

Q. When was that? A. During last winter a year ago.

Q. It had not been used in the box during this last season up to that time? A. The sofa had been used; it had not.

season up to that time? A. In season up to that not,
Q. State what you saw of Spangier, if anything, after
the assussination. A. I do not recollect seeing him after
that; I only know that be was arrected in the house on
the following Saturday morning.
Q. Was he not about the theatre after that morning?
A. I cannot say; in accordance with my usual custom I

Q. Was be not about the theatre after that morning?
A. I cannot say, in accordance with my usual customs I went to Baltimore on that Saturday night to visit my family, who resided there.

Q. Was the theatre closed until your return? A. It was; I returned on Mouday morning.

Q. Examine that rope (exhibiting to witness the rope found in the carpot bay of this prisoner Spangier), and state whether you know of any such rope being used about the theatre, and whether from its flexibility, you would judge that it had been used. A. From its appearance I think it has been used; if it had not it would be lighter in color; it is like the ropes that are generally used in the flies for drawing up the scenes—what is called a border rope.

Re. Evamination of Jacob Rittersmanning.

Re-Examination of Jacob Ritterspangh.

By Mr. Ewing Q. When you were examined for the

Re-Examination of Jacob Ritterspaugh.

By Mr. Ewron-Q. When you were examined for the prosecution the other day you spoke of Spangler having slapped you in the face after your return from following Booth, and of his saying, "Shat up; don't say which way he went." A Yes, sir.

Q. Did you not make the same statement the next day, when you were in the theatre, to Mr. Lamb, and on the night of the assassination to Mr. Carland, when he aroused you from sleep? A. Yes, sir; Mr. Carland, when he aware me, asked me what Ned said to me, and I told him that Ned slapped me in the month, and said, "Don't say which way he w.n."

Q. Were you not on the stage in the afternoon of the day of the assassination? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what you end Spangler saw. A. I saw a man in the dress circle smoking a cigar, and I asked Spangler who he way, he said he did not know; I then said we ought to tell him to go out, and Spangler said that he had no right there; I resumed my work, and after a while looked around again, and saw the man sitting in a private box, on the right hand side of the stage; after that the man went out.

Q. Was the man near enough to hear what Spangler and ? A. Yes, sir.

that the man went out.

Was the man near enough to hear what Spangler

A. Yes, sir.

Judgo Bingman—Q. De you know what man that

A. No, sir.

M. Ewiss—Q. What time in the evening was that
bout six o'clock in the evening of the day on which

readedent was assassinated; Just before we went to

or.

By Judge Bindhan—Q. Where did you say that man was? A. In a private box; one of the lower boxes in the dress circle, on the right annd side of the stage.

Testimony of Louris J. Carland.

By Mr. Ewind—Q. State whether you are acquainted with Jacob Ritterspaugh? A. I am.

Q. State whether you saw him in Mr. Gifford's room in the night of the assassination?

A. I did.

on the night of the assassination and the state of the assassination A. I did.

Q. What did Mr. Ritterspaugh say to you on that occasion? A. He was asleep; on my awaking him he appeared frightened, and thought I was Mr. Booth; I asked him where Mr. Spangler was; he told me he did not know, that when he last saw Mr. Spangler he was standing behind the accues, just after Mr. Booth ran out the back part of the theatre, and that he said to Mr. Spangler, "That was Mr. Booth," when Spangler siapped him in the mouth and said, "You don't know who it was; it might have been Mr. Booth and it might have been somebody clas."

comody clue."

Q. Did Mr. Ritterspangh tell you that Spangler slapped inin in the face and said, "Don't say which way he cent?" A. No, sir.

Q. Did he tell you anything to that effect? A. No, sir.

Q. Are you sure that he did not say that to you? A. I

am certain.

Q Where was Spangler when you first saw him after the assassination? A. In the theatre, on the stage; I wan in his company until Sunday night, when I went to the Hermann House and he went to sleep in the theatre; I suppose he left me to go there to sleep.

Q Where was he during Saturday and Sunday? A. On the Saturday night after the assassination be was

Testimony of James Lyon Ewmo—Q. Are you acquainted igh? A. Yes. you see him on the day after the ion? A. I did on Saturday.

moved to our baggage room on the day after the assassination.

Q. Did you find any carpenter's tools? A. I found a large sized gimblet with an iron handle in the trunk; I took it and carried it to my room; I afterwards gave it to Mr. Hall, who was attending to Ford's business.

Q. Do you know whether John McCullough, the actor, was in Washington the 1st of April? A. I have examined our books thoroughly and find that the last time John McCullough registered was on the 11th of March; he left the house on the 26th of that month; his name is not on our books after that date.

Q. Where was he in the habit of stopping when he came to Washington? A. He made it his home at the National; I have never known of his stopping at any other place.

Q. Did you see him in the city after the 26th of March?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you see him in the city after the 26th of his ch?
A. I did not.

Testimony of Charles B. Hall.

By Mr. Ewixd—Q. State where you have been living for the past two or three months, and what has been your occupation. A. I have been acting as clerk for Mr. Wharton, a sutler at Fortress Monroe.

Q. Is his store inside the fortifications or outside? A. It is inside, at what is called Old Point.

Q. State whether you are acquainted with the prisoner Arnold. A. I got acquainted with him at Mr. Wharton's store; he came there the latter part of March or the first of April; I could not state the date; it was on Sunday.

Q. State how long he remained there, and what his business was. A. He was assisting me at bookkeeping; he stayed there two weeks and one day, I think.

Q. Did you see him there constantly at that time? A. Ko; I was engaged at another place part of the time; I saw him, however, every day.

Q. State whether or not, if so, when Arnold made any application for employment? A. He did, I think, about the first of March—some time is March.

Q. Ibo you know what became of Arnold's letter? A. Major Stevens has it.

Q. How many letters did he write applying for a posisition? A. I only saw one; that I answered mysel?.

Q. At what time was the answer written? A. I could not tell that; it was about a week before Arnold came I wrote for him to come.

Q. Did you see Arnold every night during the time of his employment? A. Yes; he slept in Mr. Wharton's store every night.

Testimony of Miss Margaret Branson.

Judge linearsa replied that the counsel had laid no ground for this course of examination to prove insanity.

Mr. Dosrar said that the prosecution themselves had laid the ground by proving a series of acts of assassination which he should claim were the work of an insane

tion which he should claim were the work of an instance man.

Judge Bindhan remarked that he supposed it was, then, the theory of the counsel that a man might take a knife large enough to butcher an ox, rush past all the attendants in the house, wounding and maining them, stab sick man in his bod again and again, and escape punishment on the ground that the acts were too atrocious for a sane man to commit.

Mr. Downs replied that all the circumstances connected with the assassination bore upon themselves evidence of the connected with the assassination bore upon themselves evidence.

a sane man to commit.

Mr. Dowrne replied that all the circumstances connected with the assassination bore upon themselves evidence of the work of an insane man. The prosecution had proved that the accused entered the house by a stratagen very likely to be resorted to by an insane man, without the slightest possible disguiae, stopping for five minutes to talk to a negro in his way, after committing the deed, making no attempt at conceanment, leaving his pistol and hat there in the room, and throwing away his knife deliberately where it could be found in front of Mr. zeward's door, getting on his horse and riding away so deliberately that a man on foot could follow him for a square, then, instead of escaping as he could very well have done on his horse, turning his horse loose, wandering about the city and finally going to the house of all others where he would be liable to be arrested. He claimed that the prosecution in the proof of these acts has laid abundant ground for the examination he was now making, and he called altention now to l'ayne's stolid manner in court, so different from that of the other prisoners.

Mr. Camerur said that he did not deny the right of

stolid manner in court, so different from that of the other prisoners.

Mr. GLAMPHT said that he did not deny the right of counsel to set up the plea of invanity, or any other plea for his client, but he rose indignantly to protest against his bringing in the house of Mrs. Surratt as a place where such a man would be most likely to be arrested. There was no evidence that the house of Mrs. Surratt was a place he would be likely to go to for the purpose of hiding and screening himself from justice.

Objection sustained by the Court.

Q. How long did be stay at your house? A. A few hours.

O. Do you know where he went then? A. I do not.
Q. Where did you see him the third time? A. Is January of this year, at my own house.
Q. Describe how he was dressed at the time? A. In

Q. Describe now he was dressed at the time? A. In black clothing; citizen's dress. Q. What did he represent himself to be? A. A refu-gee from Fa-quier county; he gave his name as Payne. Q. How long did he stay at your bouse? A. I think giv weeks and a few days; I do not remember the exact time. Q. Do you remember about the date he came in Janu-ry? A. I cannot; I think he left about the beginning

ity? A. I cannot; I take no left about the beginning of March.

Q. Did he ever see any company while there? A. Never to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever see J. Wilkes Booth? A. Ne, sir.

Q. Did you know whether Fayne was ever called upon that time by J. Wilkes Booth? A. Ne, sir.

Q. Did ht or not take a room in your mother's house?

A. Yea.

Q. Did ht or not take a room in your mother's house?

A. Yes.

Q. What were his habits? Was he quiet, or did he go out a good deal? A. He did not go out a great deal; he was remarkably quiet.

Q. In what way did his quietness show itself? A. He was a great deal in his room; he seemed to be reserved, and, I thought, depressed in spirits.

Q. Was he or not exceedingly tacitum? A. He was remarkable for not saying anything.

Q. Have you or not a library in your father's house?

A. No; we have a good many old books and a good many medical works.

Q. Dio you know whether the prisoner read? A. I do not.

Q. Did he or did he not give himself to reading medi-

Q. Do you know whether the prisoner read? A. I do not.
Q. Did he or did he not give himself to reading medical works while he was there? A. He did.
Q. Was not his tackuranty so remarkable as to be commented on by the rest of the boarders? A. I think not.
Q. Do you know whether the prisoner was at that time in possession of a great amount of money? A. I do not; he had enough to pay beard.
Q. Do you know how the prisoner happened to leave your hease MA. We had a negro servant who was exceedingly impudent to him.
Judge Bixcuax—You need not state what passed between the girl and that man.
Mr. Doarge.—The witness is just about to state that.
Judge Bixcuax—Why?
Mr. Doarge.—It is for you to show why she should not.
Judge Bixcuax—Well, let her answer it.
Witness—He was arrested by the authorities and sent.
North to Philadelphia.
Testimony of Margaret Karshun.

North to Philadelphia.

Testimony of Margaret Harghun.

By Mr. Dorra—Q. State whether you are a servant in the house of Mrs. Branson? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the prisoner Payne there? A. Yes, he came there in January or February, and stayed till about the middle of March.

Q. Do you remember at any time a controversy that

than men who enlist in middle life? A stat they are; my impression is that you nodate themselves to a change in their mch more easily than men of middle age. hat are wors of the leading symplement.

be additional proof of insanity? A. I can hardly see what bearing that would have on the question of insanity.

Q. I understand you to say that mad mon seldem disguised theunselves; the disquise in question consisted in a piece of drawers taken for a hat. I saked whether the disquise indicated the work of a same or insane man? A. It would depend upon circumstances with insane men; it is a common peoulisarity that they dress themselves in a fantastic manner; for example, making headdresses of pieces of old garments; they do it apparently out of childlesh fancy for something fantastic to attract attention; I don't recollect the case of an insane person dressing himself.

Q. If this same person, after his arrest, should express a strong desire to be hung and great indifference to life, would that be additional ground for suspicion of insanity? A. I think it would.

Q. Would it be further ground of suspicion if he seemed totally indifferent during his trial, and laughed when he was identified, betraying a stolidity of manner entirely different from his associates? A. I think it would.

Q. State what physical sickness generally accompanies insanity if any? A. I believe discess either furctional

when he was identified, betraying a stoiding of manner entirely different from his associates? A. I think it would.

Q. State what physical sickness generally accompanies insanity, if any? A. I b-lieve disease, either functional or organic, of the brain niways accompanies insanity; no other physical disease necessarily or perhaps smally secondaries it.

Q. Is long continued constitution one of the physical conditions accompanying insanity? A. Long continued constitution frequently procedes insanity; constitution is not very frequent among the actually insane.

Q. If this same person I have described had been suffering from constitution for four weeks, would that be an additional ground for insanity? A. I think some weight might be given to that circumstance.

Q. If the same person, during his trial and during his continuement, never spoke until spoken to, at a time when all his companions were peevish and clamorous; if he nover expressed a want when all others expressed many; if he continued the same expression of indifference while others were nervous and anxious; if he continued immovable, except a certain wildness in the movement of his eys, would it not be additional ground for believing him insane? A. I think it would.

Q. If this same man, after committing the crime, should, on being trustfored as to the cause, say that he remember a ching distinctly, but only a struggle, with an desire whatever to kill, would not that be additional ground for suspicion of insanity? A. I think it would.

Q. What are the qualities of mind a person most needed by a keeper to secure control over madment A. Solf control.

Q. Are not madmen usually managed by persons of strong will and resolute charactor? A. Yes, I think they are.

Q. Are not madmen of the property of madmen who

are.

Q. Are there not instances on record of madmen who toward all others are wild, and yet who toward their keepers are as docile and obedient as dogs toward their masters? A. Not that service obedience which a dog exhibits toward his master; it is true that the insance are comparatively mild and obedient to certain persons while they are more or less violent toward certain other persons.

comparatively mild and obedient to certain persons while they are more or less violent toward certain other persons.

Q. Would it not be possible for a keeper who could exercise such control over a madman to direct him to commit a crime and socure its commission? A. I should say that it would be very difficult, unless it was done in a few minutes, if the plan was laid and the directions given.

Q. Is not the influence of some persons over madmen so great that their will seems to take the place of that of the madman? A. There is a great difference in the control different individuals have over incane persons; but I think it rare that the control reaches the extent you have described, or the extent, I may add, that is popularly supposed.

Q. Do you recognize, or not, a distinction between manfa and delusion? A. Certain distinction, inasmuch as deflusion may accompany any and every form of insanity, while the term reania applies to a particular form which may or may not accompany delusion.

Q. I ask whether instances of insane delusion are not more frequent during civil war than any other forms of insanity? A. My impression is that they are not as frequent; insanity is of a more general character, as far as my exportence goes, during war, among soldiers, than it usually is.

Q. Does or does not constantly dwelling on the same subject lead to insane delusion? A. It frequently does.

Q. For instance, if a body of men who own slaves were constantly hearing speeches and sermons vindicating the Divine right of slavery, and, when the institution was not threatened at all, should finally go to war for its support, would not that be an evidence that those men were deluded? A. I think it would; but it does not follow that the delusion is not what I would technically denominate an insane delusion, arising from disease of the brain, and for which a man is irresponsible.

Q. If one of these same men should own slaves and betieve in the Divine eggin of the institution, fight in its

Mailed at Cumberland, Md., April 8.

This letter, according to the post mark, was mailed lumberland, Md., April 8, although it is dated April 6.

Q. To whom, besides Wilkes Booth, who stopped rour hotel, do these initials belong? A. As far as I nember I don't know anybody else to my knowledge.

Teattmony of Mr. Nott.

Q. I believe that you were the barkeeper, or one he attendants, at the hotel at Surrattsville? A. Your.

ir.
Q. How long was that your employment? A. From January till I was arrested on the 16th of April; one time I was away a week, and sometimes I would be away

a day or two.

Q. I desire to ask you what your attitude has been toward the government since the warf. A. I have never done anything against it.

Q. Or said anything against it? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor against the Union party in Maryland? A.

No, sir.

Q. Do you recollect telling him that Surrait was undoubtedly in New York at that time? A. I may or may not, but I don't recollect it.

Q. Did you say to him that John knows all about that matter, and that you could have told him all about it, and how it would have occurred six months ago? A. No,

Q. You have hever ocen uniteractly
A. No, sir.

Testimony of Mr. Reybold.
Q. Have you visited Ford's theatre since you were
upon the stand? A. Yes, sir; I have.
Q. Did you examine the keepers of the locks of boxes
Nos. 7 and 8? A. Yes, sir.
Q. State the condition in which you found them. A.
Box No. 8 had been forced, and the wood was split; box
No. 7 was also forced; you could put the screws in and
out of box No. 8; the keeper is forced aside.

Testimony of Mr. Smooth, for the Prosecution.

brother of Mrs. Surratt? A. Yes, sir; I know two of her brothers.

Q. Do you know the one who has testified in this case—
J. Jonkins? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what position he has occupied to the government toward the rebellion. A. During the first year he was looked upon as a Enlon man; after that he was looked upon as a secosh sympathizer.

Q. Do you know Mr. Nott? A. Yes.

Q. Did you know Mr. Nott? A. Yes.

Q. Did you know any conversation with him on the Saturday succeeding the mander? A. I had.

Q. State what it was. A. I met two young men connected with General Auger's office, and one of them told me Surratt was supposed to be the man who cut Mr. Seward, and I asked Mr. Nott if he could tell me where Surratt was; he said he thought he was in New York by that time; I asked him why that was, and he said, "My God, John Surratt knows all about this, and do you suppose he is going to stay in Washington and let them catch him? I could have told you this thing was going to happen six months ago." Then he said, "keep that in your skin, for if you should mention it, it would ruin me."

O. What was Nott's attitude to the government? A. I

me."

Q. What was Nott's attitude to the government? A. I have heard him speak against the government and denounce the administration in every manner and form, and heard him say that if the South did not succeed he did not want to live another day.

In a long cross-examination the witness simply repeated his testimony in chief.

Testimony of Mr. Rogy.
Q. State where you reside. A. In Prince

Q. Are you acquainted with J. B. Jenkina. A Yes, etr.
Q. How long have you known him? A. Since 1861.
Q. State to the court whether you held any position under the government. A I was appointed as enrolling officer on the 12th of June, 1863.
Q. State to the court what the reputation of Jenkins is or has been since 1861 with reference to loyalty. A. I never heard but one opinion, and that is that in 1861 he was looked upon as a Union man, and after that time as a sympathizer with the South.
Q. Has he been in the attitude of a talker against the government? A. Yes, sir, since 1862.

CROSS-SKAMINATION.

government? A. Yes, sir, since 1862.

C. Were you a member of Fox's company in 1861?

A. No, sir; I was a member of another company.

Q. You state that up to 1862 Jenkins was regarded as a Union man? A. Yes, sir; I saw him between the 9th of April, 1861, and the 9th of July; he was begring moner for a Union man's family who had been killed; the next time I saw him was us my home, and he was then opposed to the nominees of the Union party.

Q. What have you heard of Jenkins since 1862? A. I have been living near surrattavlike since 1862? A. I have been living near surrattavlike since 1862? A. I have been living near sourattavlike since 1862? A. I have been living near sourattavlike since 1862? A. I have been living near sourattavlike since 1862? A. I have been living near sourattavlike since 1862? A. I have been living near sourattavlike since 1862? A. I have been living near sourattavlike since 1862.

ment.
Q. What government? A. The government of the United States. United States.

Q. What do you mean by the government? A. The haws, the constitution and the enforcement thereof.

The Court here adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Washington, June 2, 1864.
During the recess hour Miss Anna Surrapt entered the

dressed in deep mourning, and her eyes had the appearance of being heavy with grief. She occupied the same neat during the afternoon proceedings, being just below the raised bench occupied by her mother. The sorrowing eyes of the mother were almost constantly bent on her daughter with a look of indeecribable yearning.

The Yellow Fever Conspiracy.

B. O'Brien, captain of the bark Halifax, writes to a Canadian paper denying the statement that he accepted twenty dollars to snuggle the yellow fever infected clothes into Boston. He says:—"A person named Harris wont passenger with me in July last; of him I know mothing, or of his baggage; whatever he had went in the usual way. His reference to twenty dollars being paid me, and the allding doors for araugiling, are bare faced falsehoods."

The Case of the Chesapeake.
Sr. Joan, N. B., June 2, 1865.
In the Admiralty cause of the Queen versus Seeley, of the Chesapeake, to-day, Sir James Carter, Chief Justice and Judges Parker and Ritchie presiding, the juvent out. There is no probability of agreeing. To trial excises no interest. The ship Constitution, Gro. New York, is supposed to be at the island.

VIRGI.

The Rebel Governor Rose in the Mountains.

THE LOYAL GOVERNOR ILL.

His Address on His Proposed Policy in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31, 1805.

Extra Billy Smith reached the city yesterday, and an

HON, JOHN BINOR BOTTS is expected to be here on Thursday next upon the invita

It is said that a large number of Mosby's men are still ARRIVAL OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Mr. James, recently appointed collector of interns

evening, and will at once commence assessing and col-lecting the taxes under the Internal Revenue law. AN DIPORTANT AND STIRRING ADDRESS FROM GOVERNOR FIRRIORY.

Among the delegations received by his Excellency the Sovernor yesterday was one headed by Hon. Mr. Bald-

win. In reply to some gratulatory remarks the Gover-nor responded as follows: win. In reply to some gratulatory remarks the Governor responded as follows:—

Mr. Baldwin and Gentleven—I am glad to meet you here this morting. I am glad to hear sentiments so inspiring to the American heart—such sentiments as we delighted to dwell upon in the hielyon days of the republic, when we all bowed under the old flag and all were devoted to a land established in the providence of God as a home for the oppressed of every clime. I wish that the last four years could be buried in the past, and that we could forget them. We cannot. They are a part of history, and as sensible men we must now endeavor to heal the wounds which have been made. We wish to live together, to associate together, to enjoy the social circle together, to associate together, to enjoy the social circle together, to associate together, to enjoy the social circle together, to associate together, to enjoy the social circle together, to associate together, to enjoy the social circle together. It is not to your interest nor mine, when we meet on the street, to be smarling and biting and ready to tear out each other's vitals. Commerce does not flourish, cities are not built, railroads are not made, none of the great interests of a Stale can be advanced under such a state of feeling. It is amity, good will, faith in one another—your faith in me and mine in you—which will give us progress. Want of faith makes the savage. Now the contest is over we will forget it as far as possible, and turn our attention to the old ktate we all love so well. How many great and glorious memories cluster around her! We never look at that statue near us and remember bis achievements at Yorktown—at the North and the South—that our hearts do not rise within us, and we exclaim, God bless Washington! We have, too, the memories of other great men, who, while the wilderness yet spread its branches over our State, commenced their work. They progressed and left it uncompleted, and we must now take up their work and go on with it. The blight of desolation which has fall know, a provisional one. It was made in time of war, and you all understand the fury of war legislation. Fortunately it has within itself the correction of every evil it contains. I appreciate the difficulties under which you labor, and no man's heart is more earnest in the desire to restore to Virginians and all other Americans their rights. I intend to do all I can and with the best judgment I have to accomplish this. I thank you for your counsel, and as long as I am here I shall be glad to consult with you. I have no political ambitton, and I have promised myself that, as soon as the State has resumed her position in the United States, and the machinery of government is again in operation, that I shall retire from my position. I think that when everything again settles down in the old channel the people had rather have some one else. I know how you feel about it. I have taken a prominent part in the war. My home has been in Western Virginia, and not among you. Yet I like your part of the old State. I like nit climate and its people, and after my mission here is over I shall sattle among you to spend the romainder of my life. My mission here will have been performed when the government of the State is once more in order. I shall then I have you as a friend; as one whose earnest desire has been for your welfare, and who hopes to carn the kind remembrance of a people whose happiness has been as friend; as one whose earnest desire has been for your welfare, and who hopes to carn the kind remembrance of a people whose happiness has been in Richmond will be as good in Chicago as it is here. As to the educational interest of the State, I do not see that anything can be done in legal currency. The United States unposes a tax of temper cent on all bank issues except its own, and this, if there were no other cause, would drive state banks out of existence. I am glad of it; for it brings a period when there will be a national currency, good all over the country, and when a note issued in Richmond will be as good in Chi

Her Mirror May Satisfy a Lady that her dress is faulties—that all that can fascinate the eye is combined in her costume; but yet she will not consider her self irresistible until she has saided the growning charm to her attractions, by sprinking PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOM ING CEREUS on her lace handsterbief. Sold everywhere.

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